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Conspectus methodicus

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CONSPECTUS

METHODICUS ET ALPHABETICUS NUMERORUM
„SYSTEMATIS DECIMALIS"

AD USUM

BIBLIOGRAPHIAE ANATOMICAE

CONFECTUS AUCTORITATE

INSTITUTI BIBLIOGRAPHICI INTERNATIONALIS
BRUXELLENSIS

EDITIO SECUNDA

AMPLIATA AB

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[025.4 : 611]

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The Anatomical Bibliography

of the

Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich.

From the very first, anatomy has been one of the sciences which the Concilium was intended to serve. Indeed, the founders of the institution were largely morphologists and hoped above all to secure facilities for research in that department of knowledge. Purely practical considerations led the institution to concentrate its first energies on zoology, with the necessary consequence that the morphological interests were somewhat overshadowed by the vast amount of systematic and faunistic work undertaken by zoologists. In order to provide for the needs of morphologists, the best solution seemed to be, on the one hand, to supply sets of cards taken from the zoological bibliography but with the purely systematic and faunistic references left out and on the other hand to issue a special bibliography for human (and Vertebrate) anatomy. To fill the first of these needs, the so-called „morphological“ set of cards was from the first offered for subscription. The foundation of a special anatomical bibliography was beset with great difficulties and during the first year it was impossible to undertake it. The need was, however, so great that, already in 1897, it was decided to make the venture. For this purpose a scheme of classification was elaborated and published and finally the issue of cards began. Unfortunately at this time the Concilium reached such a crisis in its finances that its very existence seemed seriously threatened and in consequence the new bibliography suffered severely. Confident in ultimate success, the issue of cards was never suspended and yet the work was so imcomplete that it was felt unwise to offer the product to the world as an adequate bibliography of anatomy. In consequence, the circulars that had been prepared in great number and even addressed ready for posting were all withheld. This explains the anomalous fact that the anatomical bibliography has never been brought to the attention of anatomists and consequently has only such subscribers as have by chance learned of its existence.

Today the Concilium is ready to undertake the work with new energy and to offer anatomists facilities similar to those which it has provided for zoologists and physiologists.

We confidently believe that the card catalogue of anatomy will be found an indispensible aid in research. It is of course out of the question for any individual effort to bring together all the contributions to the knowledge of a given topic which may be found in current medical and

scientific publications. The number of periodicals from which the matter contained in the biological bibliographies of the Concilium has been taken exceeds 1800 and it would be an adequate occupation for a student if he did nothing else than to look them through. No investigator with other interests can possibly undertake such a task; some such work as ours is absolutely essential. The only question that can arise is in regard to the wisest form to give to a central bibliography such as we undertake The Concilium has issued thus far nine years of anatomical bibliography. Let us now assume that instead of cards a monthly bulletin had been issued and consider how one would have to go to work to ascertain what had been published in regard to some minute question, such as Spermatogenesis, for example. Since 1897 some 250 references to spermatogenesis have appeared, making an average of about 35 a year or 3 a month. Under such circumstances it is evident that spermatogenesis is too minute a question for it to be wise to assign a special chapter to it in a monthly bulletin. To the references to spermatogenesis would therefore have to be picked out in a chapter containing much extraneous matter. When one now considers that one would have to look in no less that 84 different bulletins to obtain the references for 9 years, it is evident that the task would be a very difficult one. The publication of an annual catalogue instead of a monthly bulletin would render the consultation for a number of years much easier; but such a bibliography would of necessity contain none of the most recent work. The only adequate solution is therefore that afforded by the card catalogue. The 250 references on spermatogenesis in the bibliography of the Concilium are all gathered at one point indicated by a special guide-card, which makes it possible to find the division at a glance. This division, however, contains side by side the older references and cards which have not been issued more than a few weeks or days.

It is to be hoped, that in all anatomical institutes and medical libraries of consequence, the complete set of cards will eventually be found. Even then, a very important function of the Concilium would still consist in supplying sets of cards to investigators who are interested in special topics. Thus, to keep to our chosen example, a person interested in spermatogenesis can obtain the set of cards already issued in regard to that topic and have his name entered on the books of the Concilium to receive from time to time in the course of the year all new references to spermatogenesis which may appear. The Concilium thus individualizes its action and tends to lift the entire burden of bibliographical search off the shoulders of the investigator.

Such services are, however, only valuable provided they are really reliable. No merely formal classifying of papers by the titles that they may chance to bear can possibly suffice. The papers on "the Individuality of the Chromosomes" or on "the function of the accessory chromosome in the spider" are as important as those which proclaim themselves by their titles to be studies on spermatogenesis. Such work involves a perusal of the text of each paper by an anatomist, a rule from which the Concilium has never departed. Another feature of importance is the completeness of the bibliography. Unfortunately, it can not be claimed that all the journals

containing anatomical matter reach the Concilium; but the showing is already excellent for all save the clinical journals. Absolute completeness here is not possible, nor is it altogether a serious defect, since the user of the bibliography can ascertain from us exactly what journals have been excerpted and can make good any omissions which seem necessary. Still the Concilium will endeavor by all means in its power to make its references more and more complete.

In regard to the scientific limits of our bibliography, it may be stated that the bibliography is frankly comparative as far as Vertebrates are concerned and that it even takes into account such general studies on Invertebrate material as seem of importance for Vertebrate morphology. Thus papers on cytology, early stages of development, homologies throughout the animal kingdom, etc. will be cited even though they relate wholly to Invertebrates. Teratolcgy will be treated so far as primary malformations independant of disease are concerned. Pathological anatomy will as a rule be excluded, save where a pathological condition serves clearly to elucidate normal structure.

The bibliography deals in a measure with anthropological literature, but does so merely from the standpoint of the anatomist. External features, physiognomy, complexion, stature etc. will not be considered unless they are in connection with studies on internal anatomy.

In regard to neurology, the past practice of the Concilium has been found inadequate. The Concilium has thus far given a bibliography of papers on the structure of the brain. *as studied by anatomists.* This is insufficient. Our knowledge of the brain, if limited to the results of direct anatomical observation, would lose much of its present value. Still the difficulties of an adequate treatment of the clinical and experimental literature are so very great, that the editor would never have ventured upon this field without the generous cooperation of his esteemed friend Prof. v. Monakow. If really successful in picking out such of the clinical studies as have an important bearing on the structure of the central nervous system and assigning them to a fitting place in the scheme of classification, the Concilium will certainly perform a real service, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated. This is certainly a task worthy of its best efforts.

In order to assign to each memoir a definite place in the bibliography, we have taken the well known Dewey Decimal Classification as the basis for a detailed classification in which each topic receives an arbitrary number. The individual cards in the bibliography when arranged strictly according to these numbers, fall naturally into the prescribed sequence and it is extremely easy to locate those relating to any desired topic. Moreover, for the majority of the divisions of the classification, coloured guide-cards have been issued with projections bearing the number and name of the division; while the lower part of the cards gives the subdivisions, if any. The use of numbered guide-cards renders the consultation of the bibliography extremely simple. The numbering of the divisions makes it possible to employ a person without scientific training for intercalating the new cards as they arrive. In view of the magnitude of a card bibliography, this possibility is decisive for the success or failure of the system.

In offering anatomical bibliography to a larger circle of anatomists than those whom we have hitherto counted as subscribers, we venture to hope that our work will prove of great value as an aid to research. In order to succeed fully, it is essential that we should enter into relations with the anatomists of the whole world. The permanence of the work may be regarded as assured; the only question is the degree of support that we may secure. We need subscribers; we need aid in securing inaccessible publications for entry and above all we need recognition and good will, expressed in suggestions and, where necessary, criticism. In regard to the conditions of subscription, we may refer to the tariff published in our Annotationes Vol. 1 p. 13—15, which will be sent to any address on request. At the rate of publication that has prevailed during the past few years, the annual cost of the author and subject catalogue may be regarded as 40—50 frs. ($ 8 to $ 9, £ 1/12/- to £ 1/16/-) each. Finally we may be permitted to remind medical libraries that the number of complete sets at our disposal is now quite limited and that it will be necessary to apply promptly in order to obtain sets complete from the beginning.

Conspectus.

Introduction.

As has been stated in the general introduction, the Dewey Decimal Classification serves as a basis for the bibliographies of the Concilium. The underlying principle of this classification we shall endeavour to explain in a few words. If the ten digits are used to designate the main chapters of any science, the readiest way of indicating the subdivisions of each is to express the relationship in the form of a decimal fraction. Thus the divisions of Chapter 1 would be 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 . . . . 1.9. It is furthermore evident that each of these can be still further subdivided by the use of further decimal places, thus 1.32 would be the second subheading of the third division of the first chapter etc.

In order to designate the various sciences, Dewey started with certain great classes of human knowledge. Medicine, to which our science historically belongs, was assigned to his sixth great class, Applied Science, as follows:

Applied Sciences . . . 6
Medicine . . . . 61 (to be understood as 6.1 as explained above)
Anatomy 611

Within the science 611 Anatomy, the subdivision continues thus:

611 (0)	Generalia	.4	Lymphatics, Thymus, etc.
.0	General Anatomy	.6	Urogenital organs
.1	Angiology	.7	Osteology, Myology, Integument
.2	Respiratory organs	.8	Nervous system
.3	Organs of Nutrition	.9	Topography

Omitting the digits 611, which are the same for the entire anatomical classification, we should have the following symbols for the chapter Circulatory organs.

.1 Circulatory organs
.11 Pericardium
.12 Heart
.13 Arteries
.13.1 Pulmonary arteries
.13.2 Aorta
.13.21 Arch of the Aorta,
etc., etc.

As this example shows, it is possible to maintain a most minute classification without in any way rendering the bibliography unwieldy. The successive decimal places from left to right corresponding, as they do, to a progressive subdivision of the subject, the length of the symbols can never become an inconvenience, since one need never take account of more figures than are necessary to characterize the topic sought. On the other hand, it is very advantageous to use a detailed classification, so that the user seeking information on a single point is not forced to peruse extraneous matter. Thus a person interested in the arch of the aorta will go at once to .13.21, but if interested in the whole aortic trunk, he will neglect all figures to the right of .13.2. For those requiring no further detail than merely Arteries or Circulatory system, the first two decimal places alone need be considered.

Besides the methodical conspectus illustrated above, there is an alphabetical conspectus, which may be regarded as a perennial index to the bibliography. Just an in the index to a text-book of anatomy, one may find that the optic nerve is treated on a given page, so the alphabetical conspectus directs the user for this to section 83.12. For those unfamiliar with the classification, the alphabetical conspectus affords the most rapid means of locating a subject: it is also useful in finding those topics whose logical place in the classification is open to doubt.

The nomenclature followed in the present Conspectus is as far as possible that adopted by the conference held in Basel and is consequently in Latin. While regretting many decisions reached at that meeting, the editor believes that this nomenclature is the one which has unquestionably the greatest number of supporters. Certain concessions to the needs of comparative anatomy are, however, necessary and have been introduced. In the alphabetical conspectus, certain synonyms employed in individual countries have also been cited.

The classification comprises three different parts: 1) an introductory section: Textbooks, Biographies etc., bearing the symbols (02) to (092); 2) general anatomy comprising the subordinate sciences in general: Teratology, Embryology, Histology, Race Anatomy or Anthropology, etc. and 3) Organology.

The separation of general anatomy from organology is of course not to be understood as constituting a fundamental distinction. All papers on the teratology, embryology, histology etc. of an organ are noticed under that organ in the organological part of the classification. Indeed, the only works on teratology cited under that heading in general anatomy are such as deal with the body as a whole or at least with several different organs. The same is true in regard to embryology, under general anatomy only the development of several organs and young stages being considered. Likewise general histology of the tissues and general anthropology of the whole body are alone studied under general anatomy, all the rest being assigned to organology.

Since organology comprises, as we have just seen, contributions of a teratological, embryological, histological and anthropological nature, it is useful to subdivide each ultimate division of the organological classification according to these various aspects. Thus .12 being the chapter referring

to the heart, we are able to express malformations of the heart by adding to .12 the symbol 012, which in general anatomy denotes teratology. Similarly the suffix 013 may be used for embryology, 014 for racial anatomy and 018 for histology. Papers dealing with lower animals may also be separated off by means of the symbol 019. What is to be understood by "lower animals" varies according to the various organs. In general, the division denotes work on forms so low in the scale as scarcely to belong within the scope of our bibliography. Thus a work on the nephridia of Annelids might be so registered, whereas a paper on the nephridia (Malpighian tubes) of Insects would be omitted altogether. In the division Osteology, use is also made of the affix 016 for papers on fossil skeletons. Another division, which can be used in any part of the classification is (07) technique, dissection etc. Returning now to our example .12 Heart, the following table gives the subordinate divisions intercalated between .12 and .13 of our classification.

.12	Heart in general
.12 (07)	Technique of heart studies
.12 012	Teratology of the heart
.12 013	Embryology of the heart
.12 014	Racial anatomy of the heart
.12 018	Histology of the heart.
.12 019	Heart of the lower animals
.13	Arteries in general
.13 (07)	Technique
.13 012	Teratology of Arterial system
etc.	

The same aspects are repeated in the same sequence under every division of the organological classification. In the case of localizations and of the study of the course of fibres in the central nervous system, the suffixes for teratology, embryology and histology do not exhaust the different modes of treatment of the subject, it has therefore been decided to supplement these by two further suffixes, which are elsewhere of too little value for their use to be made general throughout the whole classification. These are 011 experimental and 017 pathological.

This would give us then the following subdivisions:

.81	Brain		
.81.1	Tectonics (course of fibres, arrangement of gray substance)		
.81.1 011	Experimentally studied		
.81.1 012	Teratologically	„	
.81.1 013	Embryologically	„	(Myelinization)
.81.1 017	Pathologically	„	(Degenerations)
.81.1 018	Histologically	„	
.81.2	Localizations		
.81.2 011	Experimentally	„	
etc.			

In order now to find all the embryological contributions to organology (organogeny in other words), it is necessary to turn to the embryological section under each organ. The same is true for teratology, for racial ana-

tomy and for histology. To render this search easy and rapid, a series of conspicuous signal cards have been prepared. The four subjects of teratology, embryology, racial anatomy and histology are each represented by characteristic cards, so that it is easy to distinguish at once in a drawer containing a thousand or more cards those relating to the embryological aspect, for example.

There are certain combinations of the symbols of the organological classification which prove very useful. The symbols are always united by a colon. Thus .12 being the symbol for the heart and .42 that for lymphatics, the lymphatics of the heart may be expressed by .42 : .12, or by .12 : .42. As this example shows, these symbols are reversible so that two cards would be prepared, one for entry under lymphatics (those of the heart) and the other as a contribution to the knowledge of the heart (its lymphatics). The symbols of the classification which are to be used in such combinations are five in number: .1 Blood supply in general, .13 Arterial blood supply, .14 Venous blood supply, .42 Lymphatics and .83 Innervation. In addition, it has been decided that two divisions of brain anatomy in general (viz.: Tectonics and Localization) shall be combined with the symbols denoting the regions of the brain. Thus remembering that .81.1 denotes Tectonics (course of fibres) and .81.72 Pons, the course of the fibres in the pons would be placed under .81.1 : .81.72. Similarly Localizations in the cerebral hemispheres would by expressed by .81.2 : 81.3, since .81 2 means localizations and .81.3 Telencephalon.

In order to understand the order of the symbols, it is only necessary to recall that they are to be treated as decimal fractions. Thus a card bearing the symbol .9 would be placed near the end of the bibliography, while one bearing the symbol .13 would belong to one of the earlier chapters. The fact that 13 is greater than 9 has no influence on the placing of the cards, for one has to first consider the first decimal place, then the second, etc. The parenthesis and colon have of course no logical place in the series of numbers; but it has been decided by convention to place them before 0 thus:

.83 Nerves
.83 (07) Technical methods of study
.83 : . . . Innervation of . . .
.83 012 Teratology, anomalies of nerves
.83 013 Embryology
.83 014 Racial peculiarities
.83 018 Histology
.83.1 Cranial nerves

Changes in the present Conspectus.

For those that have been subscribers to the anatomical cards in the past, it is important for us to state exactly what modifications have been made in the present edition. It is one of the great advantages of the Decimal Classification that it can always be expanded to meet the needs of a developing science, without the numbers assigned to given groups in the past being invalidated.

Thus being given the division .13.3 Carotid arteries, it is easy to introduce separate divisions for the external and the internal trunks by simply adding another decimal place, as we have done in the present edition, .13.32 being taken for external carotid and .13.33 for internal carotid. As will be seen from this example, subscribers can readily review the cards they have received under .13.3 and add a 2 or a 3 as the case may be, or they may leave them as they are and consult the division .13.3 Carotids in general, whenever they revert to older work. This means no burden to the user, since the division .13.3 will still be maintained for papers dealing with both trunks of the Carotid and must consequently be consulted by all interested in one of them. What characterizes the present edition of the Conspectus is the expansion of very many portions in this way. It is no change of existing numbers and consequently need cause no disturbance.

In two cases, a change has been made in symbols independant of mere expansion. Both of these changes were reluctantly made; but it is firmly believed that what is thereby gained will justify the trifling inconvenience which the change causes our subscribers.

In the original scheme of classification, it was impossible to provide for a general introductory division of the bibliography to contain such topics as Textbooks, general methods, institutes and dissecting rooms, biographies and bibliographies. This introductory matter was placed in a very inconvenient position between sections of very different character, where no one would have expected to find it. The assignment was a concession to certain principles binding for all parts of the Decimal Classification. After the publication of the first edition of our conspectus, renewed studies of the needs to be filled led the Brussels Institut International de Bibliographie to introduce a new ruling, which greatly simplifies the classification and places these introductory topics in the opening section, where they logically belong. The entire change consists in writing the symbols in parenthesis and in placing them before those without parentheses. Thus the following equivalents are to be noted:

First edition		Present edition
.02	Treatises	(02)
.03	Dictionaries	(03)
.04	Lectures, Essays	(04)
.05	Journals	(05)
.06	Societies, Congresses	(06)
.07	Institutes, Methods	(07)
.08	Miscellanea, Collective works	(08)
.09	History	(09)
.091	Bibliography	(091)
.092	Biography	(092)

It is perhaps well to state that, while we advise our subscribers to correct the cards they have received by adding parentheses, yet it must not be supposed that any confusion can ever arise if this is not done, for it has been arranged to leave the divisions .02 to .092 unused in future, so that these symbols will never be used in any other sense than that originally given to them.

The other change that has been made is more serious, or at least would be so, were the number of cards involved at all considerable. The reorganisation of the neurological part of our work has involved the revision of the division .81 Anatomy of the brain. A careful consideration of the question with the aid of the distinguished neurologist Prof. v. Monakow showed the necessity of introducing two new divisions for studies on Tectonics (including course of fibres and grey substance) and Localizations. These divisions could only be fittingly introduced by assigning to them two almost unused divisions of the old classification. This has been done and .81.1 and .81 2 in their old sense will no longer be used. It is true that the new meanings assigned to these divisions do not entirely conflict with their former use; still it seems advisable for us to reprint all cards formerly issued with these symbols, so that no confusion can possibly arise.

The enumeration we have just given exhausts the list of the changes that have been made. It remains for us to point out the greater precision which we have given to the classification of certain topics of doubtful position in the system. Bone marrow has not been consistently treated in the past. Topographically we should be justified in assigning it a place under bone, in certain respects it would however seem better to emphasize its haemopoetic character and place it the same group with blood and lymph or finally from a purely histological standpoint it might be referred to the group of connective tissues. We have now assigned a definite conventional place to bone marrow in the system as an appendix to the chapter bone; it stands thus between bone and blood. A similar decision has been reached in regard to motor nerve endings. In the past the assignment has wavered between nerve histology and muscle histology. Nerve endings have, however, now been given a definite place under nerve histology and a cross reference has been introduced from muscle, so that no confusion is possible.

Since most subscribers to anatomy find it advantageous to include the bibliographies for General Biology and Microscopy, the classification of these sciences may precede the tables relating to anatomy proper.

575—577 General Biology.

575 Evolutio
„ .1 Hereditas
„ .2 Variatio
„ .3 Effectus „mediorum ambientium“
„ .4 Selectio naturalis
„ .5 Selectio sexualis

575.7 Degeneratio.

577 Substantia animata, etc.
„ .2 Vita
„ .4 Conditiones vitae
„ .6 Vis vitalis
„ .7 Mors
„ .8 Sexualitas

578—579 Microscopy, etc.

578 Microscopium
„ .1 Varietates
„ .2 Partes opticae
„ .3 „ mechanicae
„ .4 „ accessoriae
„ .49 Microphotographia
„ .5 Partes illuminantes
„ .6 Subsidia technica
„ .61 Conservatio histologica
„ .65 Coloratio
„ .67 Microtomia
„ .68 Praeparata quomodo disponuntur *)
„ .69 Reconstructio

579 Collectio; conservatio
„ .1 Confectio sceletorum
„ .2 Fluida conservantia
„ .3 Injectio vasorum
„ .4 Taxidermia
„ .5 Expositio rerum praeparatarum
„ .6 Collectio; cultura
„ .7 Dispositio in museis
„ .8 Tutela collectionum

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*) Mounting. etc.

611 Anatomia.

Compendium numerorum principalium.

611 (0) Generalia
.0 Anatomia generalis
.1 Organa circulatoria. Angiologia
.2 Organa respiratoria
.3 Organa digestionis et nutritionis
.4 Systema lymphaticum etc.
.6 Organa urogenitalia
.7 Osteologia. Myologia. Integumentum
.8 Systema nervosum
.9 Somatologia. Topographia

CONSPECTUS METHODICUS.

611 (0) Generalia.

(01) Theoria
(02) Compendia
(03) Lexica
(04) Scholae („Essais“)
(05) Periodica
(06) Societates
(07) Laboratoria, musea, subsidia technica
(08) Scripta collecta. Polygraphia
(09) Historia
(091) Bibliographia
(092) Biographia

611.0 Anatomia generalis.

.01 Generalia
.012 Teratologia
.012.2 Monstra per defectum
„ .5 Monstra per fabricam alienam. Transpositiones
„ .6 Monstra per excessum
„ .8 Monstra duplicia
„ .9 Teratomata. Fetus in fetu
.013 Embryologia. Ontogenia
.013.1 Cellulae germinativae
„ .11 Sperma
„ .12 Spermatogenesis, cf. .63.1
„ .15 Ovum
„ .16 Oogenesis, cf. .65.1
„ .17 Maturatio
.013.2 Copulatio
.013 3 Laminae germinis
„ .31 Segmentatio, blastula
„ .32 Gastrula
„ .33 Linea primitiva
„ .34 Blastoporus
„ .35 Archenteron
„ .36 Canalis neurentericus
„ .37 Endoderma
„ .38 Ectoderma
„ .39 Mesoderma
„ .395 Mesenchyma
.013.4 Primordia endodermalia
„ .41 Chorda
.013.5 Primordia ectodermalia
„ .51 Lamina medullaris, cf. .8
.013.6 Primordia mesodermalia
„ .61 Protovertebrae
„ .64 Somatopleura
„ .65 Splanchnopleura
„ .66 Coeloma, cf. .38.9
„ .68 Sanguis, cf. .018.5
.013.7 Forma externa embryonis
.013.8 Adnexa embryonis
„ .81 Vesica vitellina
„ .82 Allantois
„ .83 Amnion
„ .835 Liquor amnii
„ .84 Chorion
„ .85 Placenta
.013.9 Embryologia experimentalis
.014 Anatomia anthropologica
.016 Anatomia animalium fossilium
.018 Histologia
.018.1 Cellula. Cytologia
„ .11 Protoplasma
„ .13 Nucleus
„ .15 Divisio cellularum cf. .013.31
„ .16 Centrosoma
„ .18 Cilia, Membrana cellularum
.018.2 Tela conjunctiva
„ .21 Cellulae conjunctivae
„ .22 Fibrillae conjunctivae

.018.23 Substantia fundamentalis
„ .24 Telae reticularis et adenoidea
„ .25 Tela mucosa, Mesenchyma
„ .26 Tela adiposa
„ .27 Tela elastica
„ .28 Tela fibrosa
„ .29 Pigmenta
.018.3 Tela cartilaginosa
.018.4 Tela ossea
„ .41 Cellulae osseae
„ .43 Substantia fundamentalis
„ .44 Periosteum
„ .46 Medulla ossium
.018.5 Sanguis
„ .51 Globuli rubri. Erythrocyti
„ .52 Haematoblasti, Microcyti, Plaques
„ .53 Leucocyti, Phagocyti „Mastzellen“
„ .54 Plasma
.018.6 Musculus, cf. .018.861
„ .61 Musculus laevigatus
„ .62 Musculus striatus
„ .63 Musculus cardiacus
.018.7 Epithelium
„ .72 Glandulae in genere
„ .73 Mucosae in genere
„ .74 Endothelia in genere
.018.8 Tela nervosa
„ .81 Tectologia. Neuron
„ .82 Cellulae nervosae
„ .83 Fibrae nervosae
„ .833 Neurilemma (Vagina Schwanni)
„ .834 Myelin. Vagina medullaris
„ .835 Perineurium. Epineurium. Endoneurium
„ .84 Glia (Ependym, Corpuscula amylacea)
„ .86 Terminationes
„ .861 „ motoriae
„ .866 „ sensibiles

.019 Anatomia animalium inferiorum

611.1 Angiologia. *)

.11 Pericardium

.12 Cor

.12.6 Endocardium
„ .7 Myocardium

.13 Arteriae *)

.13.1 Arteriae pulmonales
.13.2 Aorta
„ .21 Arcus aortae. Arteriae et venae branchiales
„ .22 Arteriae coronariae
„ .25 Arteria anonyma
.13.3 Arteriae carotides
„ .32 Arteria carotis externa
„ .322 Arteria lingualis
„ .323 Arteria maxillaris externa
„ .326 Arteria occipitalis
.13.327 Arteria temporalis superficialis
„ .328 Arteria maxillaris interna
„ .33 Arteria carotis interna
„ .332 Arteria ophthalmica
„ .333 Arteriae cerebri, cf. .13.49
.13.4 Arteriae subclaviae
„ .41 Arteria axillaris
„ .42 Arteria brachialis
„ .43 Arteriae antibrachii
„ .431 Arteria radialis
„ .435 Arteria ulnaris
„ .44 Arteriae manus
„ .45 Arteria mammaria interna
„ .46 Truncus costocervicalis
„ .47 Truncus thyreocervicalis

*) .1 and .13 may be joined (a colon being used to connect the two parts) to other numbers of the classification as prefixes or suffixes to denote blood supply in general and arterial blood supply respectively, thus **.1 : .61 Blood supply of Kidney.**

.13.48 Arteria transversa colli
„ .49 Arteria vertebralis
.13.5 Aorta thoracalis
„ .51 Rami parietales
„ .54 Arteriae intercostales
„ .55 Rami viscerales
.13.6 Aorta abdominalis
„ .61 Arteria phrenica inferior
„ .62 Arteriae lumbales
„ .63 Arteria sacralis media A. caudalis, cf. .48
„ .64 Arteria coeliaca (cœliaco-mesenterica, omphalo-mesenterica)
„ .641 Arteria hepatica
„ .642 Arteria lienalis
„ .643 Arteria gastrica sinistra
„ .646 Arteria mesenterica superior
„ .65 Arteria mesenterica infer.
„ .66 Arteria suprarenalis media
„ .67 Arteria renalis
„ .68 Arteria testicularis
„ .69 Arteria ovarica
.13.7 Arteriae iliacae
„ .72 Arteria hypogastrica
„ .77 Rami viscerales (A. umbilicalis, A. allantoidis)
„ .78 Arteria iliaca externa
„ .783 Arteria femoralis
„ .786 Arteria poplitea
„ .787 Arteria tibialis anterior (cf. .13.793)
„ .79 Truncus tibio-peronaeus
„ .791 Arteria tibialis posterior
„ .792 Arteria peronaea
„ .793 Arteriae pedis

.14 Venae *)
.14.1 Venae pulmonales
.14.2 Venae cordis
.14.3 Vena subintestinalis
.14.4 Vena cardinalis
„ .48 Sinus venosus
.14.5 Vena cava superior Venae anonymae et radices thoracales
„ .51 Vena jugularis interna
„ .511 Venae cerebri. Sinus durae matris
„ .515 Vena ophthalmica superior
„ .516 Vena ophthalmica inferior
„ .517 Vena facialis
„ .52 Vena jugularis externa
„ .54 Vena subclavia. Vena axillaris
„ .56 Vena azygos
.14.6 Vena cava inferior
„ .61 Venae lumbales
„ .62 Venae renales
„ .63 Venae suprarenales
„ .64 Venae hepaticae
„ .65 Vena phrenica inferior
„ .66 Vena testicularis
„ .67 Vena ovarica
.14.7 Venae iliacae
„ .71 Vena hypogastrica
„ .72 Vena iliaca externa
„ .73 Vena femoralis. Vena poplitea
„ .733 Vena saphena magna
„ .737 Venae tibiales
„ .738 Vena saphena parva
„ .739 Venae pedis
.14.9 Vena porta
„ .98 Venae umbilicales

.15 Vasa capillaria

*) Venous blood supply is expressed by combining .14 with other numbers of the classification, a colon being used to connect the two parts, thus .14 : .61 Venous blood supply of Kidney.

611.2 Apparatus respiratorius (cf. .43, .44 et .47)

.21 Nasus (regio olfactoria cf. .86)
.21.6 Sinus paranasales
„ .8 Organon vomeronasale
.22 Larynx
.22.1 Cartilagines. Epiglottis
„ .5 Cavum laryngis. Glottis
„ .9 Musculi laryngis
.23 Trachea et Bronchi
.23.1 Trachea
„ .3 Bronchi
.24 Pulmo
.25 Pleura (cf. .38)
.26 Diaphragma
.28 Branchiae (cf. .4 et .71.66)
.29 Organa reliqua, e. g. Vesica natatoria

611.3 Apparatus digestorius (cf. .41)

.31 Os
.31.1 Cavum oris (cf. .81.43)
„ .3 Lingua (cf. .32.2 et .87)
„ .4 Dentes
„ .5 Palatum. Uvula
„ .6 Glandulae oris
„ .7 Labia oris
„ .8 Bucca, cf. .73.26 et .73.27
.32 Pharynx et Oesophagus
.32.1 Pharynx
„ .2 Tonsilla
„ .9 Oesophagus
.33 Ventriculus
.33.4 Pylorus
.34 Intestinum
.34.1 Intestinum tenue
„ .2 Duodenum
„ .3 Jejunum
„ .4 Ileum
„ .5 Caecum
„ .52 Processus vermiformis
„ .8 Colon
.35 Rectum et Anus
.35.1 Rectum
„ .2 Anus
„ .3 Perineum
.36 Hepar
.36.2 Ductus hepaticus
„ .6 Vesica fellica. Ductus cysticus
„ .7 Ductus choledochus
.37 Pancreas
.38 Peritoneum, Mesenterium, Coeloma
.38.1 Peritoneum *)
„ .2 Omentum
„ .3 Mesenterium *)
„ .9 Coeloma *) (cf. .11 et .25)
.39 Corpora adiposa

611.4 Systema lymphaticum, Lien, Gl. suprarenalis, Thymus, etc. †)

.41 Lien
.42 Vasa lymphatica)**
.42.4 Ductus lymphaticus thoracicus
„ .5 Ductus lymphaticus dexter
.43 Thymus
.44 Glandula thyreoidea
.45 Glandula suprarenalis
.46 Lymphoglandulae)**
.47 Glomus caroticum
.48 Glomus coccygeum, cf. .13 63

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*) In order to indicate various regions of the body cavity and its lining, these symbols may be prefixed to those denoting other organs, thus: .38.3 : .34.8 Mesocolon or .38.9 : ~~67.1~~ .96 Pouch of Douglas.

†) "Chromaffine" tissue in general is placed under the general heading .4

**) .42 and .46 may be combined by means of a colon with the symbol for any organ, thus .42 : .24 Lymphatics of the lung.

611.6 Apparatus urogenitalis, (cf. 45).

.61 Ren, Ureter*)
.61.7 Ureter
„ .8 Pronephros
„ .9 Mesonephros
.62 Vesica urinaria, Urethra
.62.1 Vesica urinaria, cf. .35.3
„ .2 Urachus
„ .3 Urethra, cf. .63.7
„ .7 Glandula bulbourethralis
„ .9 Sinus urogenitalis
.63 Organa genitalia virilia, cf. .62 7
.63.1 Testis
„ .2 Epididymus
„ .3 Appendices testis
„ .4 Ductus deferens
„ .5 Ductus ejaculatorius
„ .6 Vesicula seminalis
„ .7 Prostata
„ .8 Scrotum, cf. .35.3
„ .9 Funiculus spermaticus cf. .73.66
.64 Penis
.65 Organa genitalia muliebria
.65.1 Ovarium
„ .2 Corpus luteum
„ .6 Tuba uterina
.66 Uterus, cf. .65
.66.7 Adnexa uteri
„ .71 Ligamenta
„ .76 Epoophoron
„ .77 Paroophoron
„ .9 Ductus mülleri. Oviductus vertebratorum inferiorum
.67 Vagina et Pudendum muliebre cf. .65 et .35.3
.67.1 Vagina
„ .2 Hymen
„ .3 Pudendum
„ .4 Urethra muliebris
„ .5 Clitoris
„ .7 Glandula vestibularis major
.69 Mamma

611.7 Osteologia, Syndesmologia, Myologia, Integumentum.

.71 Osteologia
.71.1 Columna vertebralis
„ .11 Vertebrae cervicales
„ .12 Atlas
„ .13 Epistropheus
„ .15 Vertebrae thoracales
„ .16 Vertebrae lumbales
„ .17 Os sacrum
„ .18 Os coccygis
.71.2 Costae. Thorax in genere
.71.3 Sternum
.71.4 Ossa capitis
„ .41 Calvaria
„ .43 Basis cranii
„ .46 Orbitae
„ .47 Cavum nasi, Concha infer.
.71.5 Ossa cranii, cf. .71.4
„ .51 Os occipitale
„ .52 Os sphenoidale
„ .53 Os temporale
„ .54 Os parietale
„ .55 Os frontale
„ .56 Os ethmoidale
„ .57 Os lacrimale
„ .58 Os nasale
„ .59 Vomer
.71.6 Ossa faciei (Cranium viscerale), cf. .71.4
„ .61 Maxilla
„ .62 Os palatinum
„ .63 Os zygomaticum
„ .64 Mandibula
„ .65 Os hyoideum
„ .66 Skeleton branchiae
.71.7 Ossa extremitatis super.
„ .71 Scapula, Cingulum in genere

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*) All papers on the urinary organs in general, including .62 and .61, will be found under .61

.71.72 Clavicula
„ .73 Os coracoideum, cf. 71.71
„ .74 Humerus
„ .75 Radius
„ .76 Ulna
„ .77 Carpus
„ .78 Metacarpus
„ .79 Phalanges digit. manus
.71.8 Ossa extremitatis infer.
„ .81 Os ilium, Os coxae in genere
„ .82 Os ischii
„ .83 Os pubis
„ .84 Femur (Patella .72.83)
„ .85 Tibia
„ .86 Fibula
„ .87 Tarsus
„ .88 Metatarsus
„ .89 Phalanges digit. pedis

.72 Syndesmologia, Articulationes
.72.1 Artic. columnae vertebr. et cranii
.72.2 Artic. costovertebrales
.72.3 Artic. sternocostales
.72.4 Artic. mandibularis
.72.7 Artic. extremitat. super.
„ .71 Artic. cinguli extremit. superioris
„ .72 Artic. humeri
„ .73 Artic. cubiti
„ .74 Artic. manus et radio-ulnaris distalis
„ .75 Artic. ossis pisiformis
„ .76 Artic. carpometacarpeae
„ .77 Artic. intermetacarpeae
„ .78 Artic metacarpophalangeae
„ .79 Artic. digitorum manus
.72.8 Artic. extremitatis infer.
„ .81 Artic. cinguli extremit. inferioris
„ .82 Artic. coxae
„ .83 Artic. genu
„ .84 Artic. pedis
„ .85 Artic. intertarseae
„ .86 Artic. tarsometatarseae
„ .87 Artic. intermetatarseae
.72.88 Artic. metatarsophalangeae
„ .89 Artic. digitorum pedis

.73 Myologia (cf.22.9, .31.3, .31.5 et .32.1)
.73.1 Musculi dorsi
„ .11 „ spinohumerales
„ .111 Musculus trapezius
„ .112 „ latissimus dorsi
„ .113 Musculi rhomboidei
„ .114 Musculus levator scapulae
„ 12 Mm. spinocostales (serrati posteriores)
„ .13 Musculi spinodorsales (Sacrospinalis)
„ .131 Musculus iliocostalis
„ .136 „ longissimus
„ .14 Musculi splenii
„ .15 Musculus spinalis
„ .16 Musculi transversospinales
„ .161 Musculus semispinalis
„ .165 „ multifidus
„ .168 Musculi rotatores
„ .17 Musculi breves spinae
„ .171 „ interspinales
„ .176 „ intertransversarii
„ .18 „ obliqui capitis
„ .19 „ recti capitis poster. et later.
.73.2 Musculi capitis
„ .21 Platysma
„ .22 Musculus epicranius
„ .23 Musculi nasi
„ .24 „ auriculares
„ .25 Musculus orbicularis oculi
„ .26 Musculi oris, cf. .31.3, .31.5 et .32.1)
„ .27 „ mandibulares
„ .271 Musculus masseter
„ .272 „ temporalis
„ .273 Musculi pterygoidei
.73.3 Musculi colli, cf. .22.9, .32.1 et 73.4
„ .31 Musculus sternocleido mastoideus
„ .32 Musculus sternohyoideus
„ .33 Musculus omohyoideus
„ .34 „ sternothyreoideus

.73.35 Musculus thyreohyoideus
„ .36 „ longus colli
„ .37 „ longus capitis
„ .38 „ rectus capitis anterior
„ .39 Musculi scaleni
.73 4 Musculi ossis hyoidei, cf. .73.3
„ .41 Musculus digastricus
„ .44 „ stylohyoideus
„ .46 „ mylohyoideus
„ .48 „ geniohyoideus
.73.5 Musculi thoracis, cf. .26
„ .51 Musculus pectoralis maj.
„ .52 „ pectoralis min.
„ .53 „ subclavius
„ .54 Musculi levatores costarum
„ .55 Musculus serratus anter.
„ .56 Musculi intercostales
„ .57 „ subcostales
„ .58 Musculus transversus thoracis
.73.6 Musculi abdominis et coccygei
„ .61 Musculus rectus abdominis
„ .62 „ pyramidalis
„ .63 Musculi obliqui abdominis
„ .66 Musculus cremaster
„ .67 „ transversus abdominis
„ .68 „ quadratus lumborum
„ .69 Musculi coccygei, cf. .35.3
.73.7 Musculi extremit. super.
„ .71 Musculi axillares
„ .711 Musculus deltoideus
„ .712 „ supraspinatus
„ .713 „ infraspinatus
„ .714 „ teres minor
„ .715 „ teres major
„ .716 „ subscapularis
„ .72 Musculi brachii
„ .721 Musculus biceps brachii
„ .722 „ coracobrachialis

.73.723 Musculus brachialis
„ .724 „ triceps brachii
„ .725 „ anconaeus
„ .73 Musculi antibrachii
„ .74 „ pronatores
„ .741 Musculus pronator teres
„ .745 Musculus pronator quadratus
„ .75 Musculi flexores
„ .751 Musculus flexor carpi radialis
„ .752 „ palmaris longus
„ .753 „ flexor carpi ulnaris
„ .754 „ flexor digitorum sublimis
„ .755 „ flexor digitorum profundus
„ .756 „ flexor pollicis longus
„ .76 Musculi extensores et supinatores
„ .761 Musculus brachioradialis
„ .762 Musculus extensor carpi radialis longus
„ .763 Musculus extensor carpi radialis brevis
„ .764 Musculus extensor carpi ulnaris
„ .765 Musculi extensores digitorum
„ .766 Musculus supinator
„ .767 „ abductor pollicis longus
„ .768 Musculi extensores pollicis brevis et longus
„ .769 Musculus extensor indicis proprius
„ .77 Musculi manus
„ .771 „ lumbricales
„ .772 Musculus palmaris brevis
„ .773 Musculi abductor brevis, opponens, flexor brevis et adductor pollicis
„ .776 Musculi abductor, opponens et flexor brevis digiti quinti

.73.779 Musculi interossei
.73.8 Musculi extremitatis inferioris
„ .81 Musculi coxae
„ .811 Musculus iliopsoas
„ .812 „ iliacus
„ .813 „ psoas major et minor
„ .814 Musculi glutaei
„ .815 Musculus tensor fasciae latae
„ .816 „ piriformis
„ .817 „ obturator internus
„ .818 Musculi gemelli
„ .819 Musculus quadratus femoris
„ .82 Musculi femoris
„ .821 Musculus sartorius
„ .822 Musculus quadriceps femoris
„ .823 „ pectineus
„ .824 Musculi adductores longus, brevis, magnus et minimus
„ .825 Musculus gracilis
„ .826 „ obturator externus
„ .827 „ biceps femoris
„ .828 „ semitendinosus
„ .829 „ semimembranosus
„ .83 Musculi cruris
„ .84 „ anteriores
„ .841 Musculus tibialis anterior
„ .842 „ extensor digitorum longus
„ .843 „ extensor hallucis longus
„ .846 „ peronaeus tertius
„ .85 Musculi reliqui cruris
„ .851 Musculus peronaeus longus
.73.852 Musculus peron. brevis
„ .853 Musculus gastrocnemius
„ .854 „ soleus (M. triceps surae in gen.)
„ .855 Musculus plantaris
„ .856 „ popliteus
„ .857 „ tibialis posterior
„ .858 „ flexor digitorum longus
„ .859 „ flexor hallucis longus
„ .87 Musculi pedis
„ .88 „ dorsi pedis
„ .89 „ plantares

.73.9 Organa electrica

.74 Tendines, fasciae*)

.74.1 Fasciae dorsi
„ .2 „ capitis
„ .3 „ colli et praevertebralis
„ .5 „ thoracis
„ .6 „ abdominis (Canalis inguinalis)
„ .7 „ extremitatis superioris
„ .8 „ extremitatis infer.

.75 Bursae et vaginae mucosae

.75.1 Bursae capitis
„ .2 „ colli
„ .3 „ dorsi
„ .4 „ axillae
„ .7 „ extrem. super.
„ .8 „ „ infer.

.77 Integumentum, glandulae cutis

.77.1 Epidermis
„ .2 Glandulae cutis, cf. .69
„ .3 „ sebaceae
„ .4 „ sudoriferae
„ .5 „ ciliares
„ .6 „ circumanales
„ .7 „ ceruminosae
„ .8 Corium
„ .9 Tela subcutanea

.78 Pili, ungues, squamae, plumae etc. (cf. .77)

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*) Tendons are subdivided exactly as muscles, i. e. .74.854 Tendo calcaneus (Achillis).

.78.1 Pili
„ .5 Squamae
„ .6 Ungues
.78.7 Plumae
„ .8 Cornua

611.8 Neurologia (cf. 018.8)

.81 **Systema nervosum centrale**
.81.1 Tectonica*)
.81.2 Localisationes *)
.81.3 Telencephalon, Prosencephalon
„ .31 Pallium
„ .311 Lobus frontalis
„ .312 Lobus parietalis. Sulcus centralis
„ .313 Lobus temporalis. Fissura cerebri lateralis
„ .314 Hippocampus (Cornu Ammoni)
„ .315 Lobus occipitalis. Fissura parieto-occipitalis
„ .316 Lobulus paracentralis
„ .317 Cuneus
„ .318 Praecuneus
„ .319 Insula
„ .32 Corpus striatum
„ .33 Rhinencephalon
„ .37 Centrum semiovale
„ .38 Ventriculus lateralis
„ .39 Corpus callosum. Fornix.
.81.4 Diencephalon
„ .41 Hypothalamus
„ .42 Corpus mamillare
„ .43 Tuber cinereum. Hypophysis
„ .44 Tractus opticus
„ .45 Epithalamus
„ .46 Metathalamus
„ .47 Thalamus
„ .48 Ventriculus tertius
.81.5 Mesencephalon
„ .53 Corpora quadrigemina. Brachia corp. quadrigem.
„ .54 Pedunculus cerebri
„ .541 Substantia nigra
.81.542 Basis pedunculi
„ .543 Tegmentum
„ .544 Nucleus ruber
„ .55 Nucleus NN. oculomotorii et trochlearis
„ .56 Aqueductus cerebri
.81.6 Isthmus
„ .64 Brachium conjunctivum
„ .67 Lemniscus (cf. 81.84)
.81.7 Metencephalon
„ .71 Cerebellum
„ .73 Pons
„ .74 Nucleus N. trigeminii (cf. .81.86)
„ .741 Nucleus motorius
„ .742 „ tractus spinalis
„ .75 Nucleus N. abducentis
„ .76 „ N. facialis (cf. .81.86)
„ .768 Nucleus salivatorius
„ .77 Nucleus N. cochlearis
„ .776 Corpus trapezoideum
„ .777 Nucleus olivaris superior
„ .778 Striae acusticae
„ .78 Nucleus N. vestibularis
.81.8 Myelencephalon
„ .81 Pyramides. Decussatio
„ .82 Funiculi dorsales. Corpus restiforme
„ .83 Funiculi laterales. Olivae
„ .84 Stratum interolivare, lemnisci (cf. .81.67)
„ .85 Ventriculus quartus
„ .86 Nucleus N. glossopharyngei. Tractus solitarius
„ .87 Nuclei NN. vagi et accessorii (cf. .81.86)

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*) .81.1 and .81.2 can be used as prefixes with any other division of the neurological classification, thus .81.1 : .81.73 Course of fibres in the Pons. Furthermore special suffixes are used these divisions as explained on p. 7.

.81.875 Nucleus ambiguus
„ .878 Nucleus dorsalis N. vagi
„ .89 Nucleus N. hypoglossi
.81.9 Meninges
„ .91 Pia mater
„ .92 Plexus chorioidei. Telae chorioideae
„ .93 Arachnoidea
„ .94 Cavum subarachnoidale. Cisternae subarachnoidales
„ .95 Dura mater. Tentorium cerebelli. Falx cerebri

.82 Medulla spinalis

.82.1 Forma generalis
„ .12 Pars cervicalis
„ .13 Pars thoracalis
„ .14 Pars lumbalis
„ .16 Conus medullaris
„ .18 Sulci et fissura
.82.2 Substantia grisea
„ .21 Columna anterior
„ .22 Columna posterior
„ .23 Nucleus dorsalis
„ .24 Substantia gelatinosa
„ .26 Formatio reticularis
.82.4 Substantia alba in genere
.82.5 Funiculi anterior et lateralis
„ .52 Fasciculus cerebro-spinalis
.82.6 Funiculus posterior
.82.7 Radices nervorum spinalium, cf. .83.2*)
„ .71 Radices anteriores
„ .72 Radices posteriores
.82.8 Canalis centralis. Ependyma
.82.9 Meninges spinales (cf. .81.9)
„ .91 Pia mater spinalis
„ .93 Arachnoidea spinalis
„ .95 Dura mater spinalis

.83 Nervi peripherici)**

.83.1 Nervi cerebrales (cf. .89.1)
„ .11 Nervus olfactorius (cf. .81.33)
„ .12 Nervus opticus (cf. .81.44)
„ .13 „ oculomotorius (cf. .81.55)
„ .14 „ trochlearis (cf. .81.55)
„ .15 „ trigeminus (cf. .81.74)
„ .152 „ ophthalmicus
„ .154 „ maxillaris
„ .156 „ mandibularis
„ .16 „ abducens (cf. .81.75)
„ .17 „ facialis (cf. .81.76)
„ .175 „ intermedius (cf. .81.86)
„ .18 „ acusticus
„ .181 „ cochleae (cf. .81.77)
„ .185 „ vestibuli (cf. .81.78)
„ .19 „ glossopharyngeus (cf. .81.86)
„ .191 „ vagus (cf. .81.87)
„ .191.1 Rami parietales (N. auricularis, N.lateralis)
„ .191.4 Rami pharyngei
„ .191.5 „ cardiaci superiores
„ .191.6 Nervus laryngeus superior
„ .191.7 Nervus recurrens
„ .191.8 Rami bronchiales
„ .191.9 „ œsophagei et gastrici
„ .192 Nervus accessorius (cf. .81.87)
„ .193 „ hypoglossus (cf. .81.89)
.83.2 Nervi spinales*)
„ .21 Rami posteriores
„ .22 „ anteriores

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*) Under .82.7 will be found works tracing the nerve roots into the spinal cord. Macroscopic studies on the nerve roots will be found under .83.2

**) The innervation of an organ is expressed by combining, by means of a colon, the symbol .83 with the number assigned to the organ, thus .83 : .66 (or .66 : .83) Innervation of the Uterus.

.83.25 Radices poster. NN. spin.*)
„ .26 „ anteriores*)
.83.3 Nervi cervicales
„ .31 Rami posteriores
„ .32 „ anteriores
„ .33 Plexus cervicalis
„ .33.2 Nervus auricularis magna
„ .33.3 Nervus cutaneus colli
„ .33.4 Nervi supraclaviculares
„ .33.6 Nervus phrenicus
„ .34 Plexus brachialis
„ .34 1 Pars supraclavicularis
„ .34.7 Pars infraclavicularis
„ .35 Nervus medianus
„ .36 „ ulnaris
„ .37 „ radialis
„ .38 „ musculo-cutaneus
„ .39 Nervi cutaneus brachii medialis et antibrachii ulnaris
.83.4 Nervi thoracales
„ .41 Rami posteriores
„ .42 „ anteriores
.83.5 Nervi lumbales et sacrales
„ .51 Rami posteriores
„ .52 „ anteriores
„ .53 Plexus lumbosacralis
„ .54 „ lumbalis
„ .541 Nervus iliohypogastricus
„ .542 „ ilioinguinalis
„ .543 „ genitofemoralis
„ .544 „ cutaneus femoris lateralis
„ .55 „ femoralis
„ .56 „ obturatorius
„ .57 Plexus sacralis
„ .571 Nervus glutaeus super.
„ .572 Nervus glutaeus infer.
„ .573 „ cutaneus femoris posterior
„ .58 „ ischiadicus
„ .581 „ peronaeus communis
„ .582 „ cutaneus surae lateralis
.83.584 „ peronaeus superficialis
„ .586 „ peronaeus profundus
„ .587 „ tibialis
„ .588 „ suralis
„ .59 Plexus pudendus
.83.6 Nervus coccygeus
.83.9 Nervi sympathici
„ .91 Pars cephalica et cervicalis
„ .92 Pars thoracalis
„ .93 Pars abdominalis et pelvina
„ .931 Plexus coeliacus

.84 Organon visus
.84.1 Tunica fibrosa oculi
„ .11 Conjunctiva
„ .13 Cornea
„ .15 Sclera
.84.2 Tunica vasculosa oculi
„ .21 Iris
„ .23 Choroidea
„ .25 Corpus ciliare
.84.3 Retina
.84.4 Apparatus dioptricus
„ .41 Lens crystallina
„ .42 Zonula ciliaris
„ .47 Corpus vitreum. Camera oculi posterior
„ .49 Humor aqueus. Camera oculi anterior
.84.6 Organa accessoria
„ .61 Musculi oculi
„ .64 Apparatus lacrimalis
.84.7 Palpebrae

.85 Organon auditus
85.1 Auris interna
.85.2 Labyrinthus membranaceus
„ .21 Ductus cochlearis
„ .22 Organon spirale
„ .24 Sacculus
„ .25 Utriculus
„ .26 Ductus semicirculares
.85.3 Labyrinthus osseus

*) Macroscopic. For finer relations to spinal cord, see .82.7

.85.4 Auris media. Cavum tympani
.85.5 Membrana tympani
.85.6 Tuba auditiva
.85.7 Ossicula auditus
.85.8 Auris externa. Auricula
.86 Organon olfactus
.87 Organon gustus
.88 Organa tactus et sensus in genere
.88.9 Organa lateralia
.89 Ganglia
.89.1 Ganglia nervorum cerebralium
„ .15 Ganglion semilunare
„ .152 Ganglion ciliare
.89.154 Ganglion sphenopalatinum
„ .156 Ganglia oticum et submaxillare
„ .17 Ganglion geniculi
„ .181 Ganglion spirale
„ .185 Ganglion vestibulare
„ .19 Ganglia petrosum et superius N. glossopharyngei
„ .191 Ganglia jugulare et nodosum
„ .2 Ganglia nervorum spinalium
„ .9 Ganglia nervorum sympathicorum*)

611.9 Partes corporis, Topographia, Somatologia.

.91 Caput
.92 Facies
.93 Collum
.94 Thorax
.94.1 Regiones pectoris
„ .6 „ dorsi
.95 Abdomen
.95.1 Regio epigastrica
„ .5 „ mesogastrica
„ .7 „ hypogastrica
„ .9 „ lumbalis
.96 Pelvis
.97 Extremitas superior
.97.1 Axilla
„ .2 Brachium
.97.3 Cubitus
„ .4 Antibrachium
„ .5 Carpus
„ .6 Manus
„ .7 Digiti manus
.98 Extremitas inferior
.98.1 Coxa
„ .2 Femur
„ .3 Genu
„ .4 Crus
„ .5 Tarsus
„ .6 Pes
„ .7 Digiti pedis
.99 Cauda

*) For "chromaffine" tissue, see .4 and .45

CONSPECTUS ALPHABETICUS.

Corrigendum.

In the foot note on p. 16, the pouch of Douglas is quoted as .38.9 : .67.1, the proper designation is .38.9 : .96